

CRAWFORD COUNTY DIRECTORY

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Sherriff..... Wm. B. Chalken
Clerk..... John A. Hart
Register..... John A. Hart
Auditor..... Wm. B. Chalken
Prosecuting Attorney..... Wm. B. Chalken
Judge of Probate..... Wm. B. Chalken
Surveyor..... Wm. B. Chalken

SUPERVISORS.

South Branch..... Wm. B. Chalken
Beaver Creek..... Wm. B. Chalken
Maple Forest..... Wm. B. Chalken
Grayling..... Wm. B. Chalken
Frederick..... Wm. B. Chalken
Blaine..... Wm. B. Chalken
Center Plain..... Wm. B. Chalken

IT IS GONE FOREVER.

ONTONAGON WIPED OFF THE EARTH BY FIRE.

Glory of the Little Town Made Famous by Matches is No More—Eighteen Hundred People Are Homeless, Impoverished, and Hungry.

Sawdust Town's Fate.

Another sawdust town has gone where so many have preceded it. Ontonagon, Mich., the oldest settlement on Lake Superior between the Soo and Bayfield, is no more, and its 1,800 homeless and hungry inhabitants are depending for food and shelter upon charity.

The story of its destruction in a few brief hours Tuesday afternoon is pitifully like the stories from a score of other lumbering towns in the Northwest which have been wiped from the earth in a few hours. Smoldering forest fires had burned in the swamp south of the Diamond Match Company's big mills for two weeks. At noon the wind freshened. At 1 the first mill caught fire. The automatic sprinklers deluged the whole interior with water, but the gale from the southwest drove the flames into the lumber along the river, where 60,000,000 feet of pine lumber was stacked in piles as high as a three-story building. Then it was a race for life. So quickly did the flames spread that the firemen were compelled to abandon their ap-



HARBOR AT ONTONAGON.

paratus and flee for their lives. Blazing shingles and firebricks were carried hundreds of feet high by the irresistible current of hot air, to fall a quarter and half mile farther on and fire the buildings that they alighted upon. The people fled in all directions, and families were divided. By 5 o'clock the destruction of the village was complete, and not a soul remained in the town proper. Prior to abandoning his post at the railway depot the operator had sent out an appeal for aid. The relief train managed to get within about a mile of the doomed village. The train picked up all the people found beside the track and took them to Rockland, where they were made as comfortable for the night as the limited accommodations of the hotel would permit.

As soon as daylight came the train crew of the St. Paul Railway, aided by citizens, loaded into a box car all the clothing and provisions that could be collected and set out for Ontonagon.

The work of relief was begun immediately. Word was received by the railway officials at Houghton that cars of supplies including tents and lumber for temporary sheds were already on the way from Marquette, Green Bay, Iron Mountain and places farther south.

There is little hope that the town will ever recover from the blow. The timber in that vicinity has been gone for years and the Diamond Match Company can save thousands of dollars by building its mills closer to its untouched forests. The copper mines here, having been worked out, have been abandoned years ago, the match company's plant was the mainstay.

The village will, of course, be rebuilt, but there is little likelihood of its being so large or so prosperous. It is well known that many families who had accumulated wealth in former years remained only because of old associations and now that these are removed they will doubtless move away.

The total loss will reach \$2,500,000, of which the Diamond Match Company sustains \$1,000,000, with insurance of about



COURTHOUSE AT ONTONAGON.

half. Besides the Diamond Match Company other large losers are:

Agent, Jennings & Gilkey, of Ontonagon, lumber, 100,000
Louis Reindinger, of Marquette, lumber on dock, 25,000
James Norton, of Ewing, lumber on dock, 10,000
D. J. Norton, of Ewing, lumber on dock, 10,000
Crossing, lumber on dock, 10,000
Love House, four-story hotel, 10,000
Centennial Hotel, 5,000
Paul House, 5,000
John Hawley's big store, total loss, 20,000
Bank of Ontonagon, 5,000
Postoffice, court house, jail and school house, 50,000
James Mercer's large warehouse, dock and coal sheds, 50,000
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul depot, Government breakwater and water-works, 50,000

Five hundred residences. The county buildings, business blocks, merchandise stocks and dwellings were fairly covered by insurance. The heaviest loser among insurance companies is the Milwaukee Mechanics, which held about \$35,000 worth of risks on village property and lumber.

Other heavy underwriters were: London and Liverpool and Globe, \$10,000; Hartford, \$8,000; Northern, \$7,000; New York Underwriters, Phoenix of Hartford, Phoenix of Brooklyn, Hanover and Hartford, each \$5,000; Columbia Fire, \$4,000; Phoenix of London, \$4,000.

Only two Michigan companies—the Detroit Fire and Marine and Grand Rapids—were involved. Each lost \$2,000.

Among the losses was the superb collection of Manager Comstock of the Diamond Match Company. This collection was valued at nearly \$30,000 and was insured for \$20,000. It was regarded as one of the finest in this country.

CANADA WINS BY A FLUKE.

Mistake of Captain Barber Costs the Vencor the Race.

The Canadian yacht the Canada defeated the challenger the Vencor at the international race. The defender won by twenty-six seconds, time allowance.



CHALLENGE YACHT VENCOR.

After a pretty yacht race as was ever sailed on Lake Erie. It was a hard race for the Yankee yacht to lose, for she had the race well won, but lost in a most unfortunate way. The course was five miles straight away to leeward and return and repeat. On the second turn Capt. Barber, commanding the Vencor, made the mistake of not tacking at the stake boat. There were three boats in line flying the American flag and there was nothing to indicate which of these was the real boat. The stake boat had two masts. Anchored below her was another small boat with two masts and an American flag flying from one of them. The Vencor was headed properly for the right boat, but as she neared it her captain seemed perplexed and undecided what to do. Finally he pulled away for the furthermost one and rounded them all. His error cost his boat the race, for he lost nearly three minutes hunting for the right boat. Had he turned the boat properly



INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACE TROPHY.

the Vencor would have won the race by one and a half minutes instead of losing it by a little less than half a minute.

MET IN MILWAUKEE.

National Convention of Republican League Clubs.

The convention of the National League of Republican Clubs met in Exposition Hall, Milwaukee. The attendance of delegates at the opening session was not so large as expected, but more came in during the day and evening. There was also a slight feeling of disappointment at the absence of certain speakers of national reputation, whom the National Committee had declined to send, on the ground that they were needed elsewhere. Ex-Senator Lucius A. Harris was asked to deliver an address, but could not attend, nor was Senator Allison able to be present. The big hall in the Exposition Building was handsomely decorated with the national colors. The background was yellow, while peering out from among the flags were large designs of twenty-dollar gold pieces. There were only a few spectators in the galleries. The delegates were slow in arriving, and it was an hour after the appointed time when they began to take their seats.

Gen. E. A. McAlpin, president of the National League, called the convention to order, and Rev. W. A. Hunsberger invoked the divine blessing upon the assembly. President McAlpin presented Mayor Ranscheuberger, who, in behalf of the city, welcomed the visiting delegates. Mayor Ranscheuberger said it was with pleasure that, as chief executive of the city, he extended a cordial welcome to Milwaukee. He extended the freedom of the city and said that he had the latch key with him. He paid a high compliment to the large delegations present, and said that the organization showed that there was great activity all along the line.

When he finished the delegates cheered him and gave a rousing cheer for the city of Milwaukee. S. A. Harper, Madison, Wis., president of the Wisconsin State League, welcomed the delegates on behalf of the Wisconsin Republicans. Irving M. Bean, chairman of the Milwaukee Reception Committee, responded on behalf of the citizens' committee.

The Secretary read dispatches from McKinley, Hobart, Depew and others regretting their inability to attend the convention.

PYTHIANS INCREASE.

Members of the Order at Cleveland, Hear Pleasing News.

The reports of the officers of the Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias, as read before the convention in Cleveland show a remarkable growth and development of the order. That of Supreme Chancellor Walter B. Ritchie was listened to with especial interest and was praised for its patriotic utterances on the Americanism of the order.

The report of R. L. C. White, supreme keeper of records and seals, showed that in 1894 there were three subordinate lodges and seventy-eight members, and in 1895 4,044 subordinate lodges, and 464,630 members. States in which the greatest gains were made were: Ohio, 3,959; Illinois, 3,317; Iowa, 2,226; Massachusetts, 1,619; Missouri, 1,612; North Carolina, 1,404; Maine, 1,314; Texas, 1,219. There was a loss of 2,087 in Kansas and 4,169 in Pennsylvania. There were gains in thirty-eight States and territories and a loss in sixteen.

The report of Maj. Gen. James R. Carr, commanding the uniform rank, showed that the revenues had been sufficient to meet all the expenses of the management.

MCKINLEY'S LETTER.

FORMALLY ACCEPTS THE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION.

In His Very Long Letter He Criticizes the Democratic Doctrine and Its Supporters—Gold Standard, Protection and Reciprocity Supported.

Written by McKinley.

Wm. McKinley's letter formally accepting the Republican presidential nomination has been issued. Republicans consider it a strong presentation of the principal issues of the pending campaign. It is devoted principally to the discussion of what he considers the three great questions of the campaign—protection, money, and reciprocity.

About one-third of the message is devoted to a consideration of the free silver question. He announces that he is unalterably opposed to any such policy. He says that the Republican position in the pending campaign is no "new departure," but that its proposition to maintain the gold and silver coin at a parity has been the unbroken policy of the Republican party since 1878. He says it has inaugurated no new policy. It will, he declares, keep in circulation and as good as all gold of the silver and paper money which are now included in the currency of the country, preserve their equality in value. It will not maintain the parity of the free silver question. He announces that he is unalterably opposed to any such policy. He says that the Republican position in the pending campaign is no "new departure," but that its proposition to maintain the gold and silver coin at a parity has been the unbroken policy of the Republican party since 1878. He says it has inaugurated no new policy. It will, he declares, keep in circulation and as good as all gold of the silver and paper money which are now included in the currency of the country, preserve their equality in value. It will not maintain the parity of the free silver question.

He says that the farmers and laborers would suffer by the adoption of free silver. The silver question, in his judgment, is not the only issue affecting our money in the pending contest. He considers the declaration of the Democratic and People's parties for unlimited, irredeemable paper money as the most serious menace to our financial standing and credit that could be conceived. He condemns as "in the highest degree reprehensible" all efforts to array "class against class, the classes against the masses, section against section, labor against capital, the poor against the rich, or interest against interest."

He considers protection as an issue of supreme importance, and observes that while "the pearl of free silver is a menace to be feared, we are already experiencing the effect of partial free trade." The one he would avert, the other correct. He recommends the immediate restoration by Congress of the reciprocity sections of the tariff law of 1890, with such amendments, if any, as time and experience sanction as wise and proper. The underlying principle of this legislation, he declares, should be strictly observed. This, he explains, is to "afford new markets for our surplus agricultural and manufactured products without loss to the American laborer of a single day's work that he might otherwise procure."

VILAS AND BRAGG RULE.

Wisconsin Gold Convention Chooses Presidential Electors.

The Wisconsin gold Democracy was marshaled in the "Pabst Theater" at Milwaukee Wednesday under the joint leadership of Gen. Bragg and Senator William F. Vilas and the State organization of the "National Democratic Party" came into being.

Senator Vilas was chosen permanent chairman and delivered a carefully prepared address. Gen. Bragg also made an address, supporting without notes. He was vitriolic and peppery, and he was enthusiastically cheered. A solid gold platform was adopted. A full electoral ticket was chosen, an organization arranged for and all the business transacted necessary to insure a gold campaign in the State. Not more than 200 delegates were present from outside the city.

The convention was called to order shortly before noon, with 229 delegates in the theater. John H. Brennan, of Stevens Point, was the temporary chairman. No State ticket was nominated by the convention. The question of following the lead of Illinois and going into the fight from national tickets was the only thing that came near causing a brush in the proceedings, as there were several present who wanted things arranged that way. A resolution was finally adopted leaving the matter of a State ticket to the discretion of the State Central Committee, which was given power either to name candidates and have them placed on the official ballot or to call a State nominating convention. The platform is rather long, but it deals with just one subject, and that is the financial issue. There is no mention of any other issue being present in the campaign.



LON V. STEVENS.

By the closing down of the Brilliant Tube and Pipe Company, at Brilliant, Ohio; D. H. Browder & Co., of Atlanta, Ga., are having losses to the extent of \$40,000, and are involved in an embarrassing situation. Browder & Co. charge the closing of the mill to the cotton tie trust.

The captain of the steamer Costa Rica which has arrived at San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua, from El Rama reports that heavy floods have occurred at that place, destroying houses and plantations and causing great loss of life.

SPRAGUE FOR GOVERNOR.

Michigan Gold Democrats Make a Fight All Along the Line.

The gold standard Democrats of the State convention were held at Lansing Wednesday. There were about 150 delegates present when the convention was called to order by Thomas A. Wilson, of Jackson, the provisional chairman. The resolutions read in part: "We renounce the late Chicago convention as undemocratic in its representation, arbitrary and dishonorable in its methods, revolutionary in its platform and populist in its nominations. We refuse to support its candidates or obey its mandates."

The present national administration is endorsed, the maintenance of the existing gold standard demanded and the free and unlimited coinage of silver opposed. A full State ticket was nominated as follows:

Governor, Rufus T. Sprague, Greenfield; Lieutenant Governor, A. B. Eldridge, Marquette; Secretary of State, S. L. Boyce, St. Clair; State Treasurer, Wilder D. Stevens, Kent; Auditor General, Irving M. Bean, Detroit; Commissioner, A. M. Pinder, Jackson; Attorney General, Cyrus E. Lathrop, Detroit; Superintendent of Public Instruction, William Heap, Muskegon; Member of State Board of Education, John S. Taggart, Shiawassee.

The following were named as presidential electors:

At large, John S. Farr of Kent and Samuel T. Douglas of Wayne; First District, R. W. Gillette, Wayne; Second District, John Strong, Monroe; Third District, H. H. Hamilton, Eaton; Fourth District, John E. Barnes, Berrien; Fifth District, John W. Channing, Kent; Sixth District, Joseph T. Ritts, Livingston; Seventh District, W. T. Mitchell, St. Clair; Eighth District, John Moore, Saginaw; Ninth District, Alex. D. Mann, Muskegon; Tenth District, C. J. Palethorpe, Wayne; Eleventh District, Edward W. Lindner, Mecosta; Twelfth District, A. L. Sawyer, Menominee.

MICHIGAN SILVER MEN

Name Charles E. Sligh as the Head of Their State Ticket.

The Michigan silver men in convention at Bay City last Wednesday night agreed upon a State ticket. It was announced in the Democratic convention shortly after 11 o'clock that Justin R. Whiting had withdrawn from the field in favor of Charles E. Sligh of Grand Rapids for Governor, who was then nominated by acclamation. Mr. Whiting was then nominated by acclamation for Lieutenant Governor. For Treasurer, Otto E. Karste of Ironwood, a Democrat, was named; for Auditor General, Arthur H. Cole of Livingston County, a Populist; for Attorney General, Alfred A. Murphy of Detroit, a Democrat; for Commissioner, Martin G. Luenecker of Jackson, a Populist; Superintendent of Public Instruction, David E. Haskins of Milledale, a Democrat.

When the Democrats met Wednesday morning the Conference Committee reported that after a lengthy discussion of the claims of all parties to the nomination it had decided to recommend a union ticket, and first, that the ticket be headed by the word Democratic. Not a voice was raised in opposition to the report. The Conference Committee was instructed to report the action of the convention to the other parties, and the gathering then took a recess.

When the afternoon session opened the sergeant-at-arms announced that the People's party and Union Silver conventions were at the door. An order to admit them was given and as they entered the sparsely audited new arrivals were given an enthusiastic greeting. T. E. Tarsney, Dr. Nicholas and Mr. Wilson of Jackson were appointed a committee on permanent organization and order of business. Nominating and seconding speeches were limited to five minutes. Mr. Watkins of Ionia nominated Mr. Sligh, who was seconded by a half-dozen speakers. When the Sixth District was reached T. R. Shields of Livingston nominated Solomon R. Bignall of Fowlerville, O'Brien J. Atkinson of Port Huron nominated Mr. Whiting. Then followed a score of supporters for both Mr. Whiting and Mr. Sligh. Mr. Bignall's name being withdrawn in favor of Mr. Whiting.

IOWA GOLD DEMOCRATS

Select Their Electoral Ticket and Three Candidates for President.

With cheers for President Cleveland, gold and "true democracy," as they see it, the Iowa gold Democratic State convention was called to order at the Des Moines Grand Opera House Wednesday morning by Henry Vollmer, State chairman. More than 700 delegates were present, ninety-three delegates representing Iowa. Each wore a badge of gold silk, and each mounted his chair and cheered with a will Temporary Chairman Markley's speech, in which he arraigned Gen. Weaver, Tillman, Gov. Altgeld and the silver Democracy generally. He applauded the administration of Grover Cleveland, and declared the Democratic organization, had fallen into the hands of the enemy.

The electors at large, W. W. Whitmer of Des Moines and J. E. E. Markley of Mason City, and all of the district electors were nominated with the understanding that they would enter upon a vigorous canvass which should last until election day. The platform was written by Henry Vollmer of Davenport and W. W. Baldwin of Burlington. It recognizes the value of party organization, but denies the right of the majority of a convention to adopt a platform at variance with the cardinal principles of the party. It denounces various undemocratic planks in the Chicago platform and adheres to the time-honored principles of the Democratic party. The convention gave no attention to State issues, and the fight this fall will be along national lines.

Opposed at Any Ratio.

The gold Democrats of Rhode Island Wednesday repudiated the Chicago convention and passed this resolution: "We insist upon the maintenance of the present gold standard of money and oppose the free and independent coinage of silver at any ratio."

Political Points.

A. W. Files is the Populist nominee for Governor of Arkansas. Utah Populists and Democrats will have but one electoral ticket. Oklahoma Populists indicated the nomination of Bryan and Watson. Bourke Cockran, New York's great Democrat orator, has declined to support Bryan. The new Populist National Committee is now in charge of the affairs of the party.

GOLD TICKET NAMED.

ILLINOIS ANTI-SILVER DEMOCRATS CHOOSE BLACK.

Named for Governor by Acclamation—Platform Declares for Gold and Franchise Cleveland's Administration—Babcock, Brink, Wiley, Foreman and Others Complete the Ticket.

The Ticket.

For Governor..... John C. Black
For Lieutenant Governor..... Chester A. Babcock
For Secretary of State..... Charles A. Wiley
For Auditor..... Henry W. Brink
For Treasurer..... Edward H. Babcock
For Attorney General..... Wm. S. Foreman
For University Trustees..... Albert Elmer, C. E. Babcock, August B. House.

The above ticket was nominated in Chicago Tuesday by the gold Democratic State convention of Illinois. The convention adopted a platform which in effect declares against everything enunciated in the platform of the silver wing of the Democracy. It declares for an "honest" money standard, and lauds the administration of President Cleveland. Senator Palmer spoke twice. He spoke early in the day, while the various committees were at work, and he delivered a speech in nominating Gen. Black.

Black Nominated by Acclamation.

After Mr. Palmer had finished Mr. Eckels called for other nominations. A



GEN. JOHN C. BLACK.

delegates from Cook County moved that the nomination be made by acclamation, and Mr. Black was nominated by a viva voce vote. There was the usual cheering. The committee on resolutions was ready to report. Chester A. Babcock, the chairman of the committee, read the report. Frank O'Neill, of Champaign County, moved that the resolutions be adopted by a rising vote. This was done, and then the convention proceeded with the other nominations, all of which were by acclamation.

SPRING WHEAT CROP REPORT.

Yield in Three States Is 90,000,000 Bushels Less than That of 1895.

The annual spring wheat crop report, prepared by the Minneapolis Journal, covers the States of Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota, and these three States are estimated to have raised this year 108,000,000 bushels, against 197,000,000 bushels last year and 120,000,000 in 1894. The acreage used is 9,500,000, about 1,500,000 more than is allowed by the Agricultural Bureau in Washington. The crop is not of the best quality, and it is yet a question whether a considerable acreage in North Dakota and Northern Minnesota matures because of possible frost injury. No allowance has been made for frost, however, in this computation. The late wheat is filling nicely, and promises a good yield if it is not injured. The State yields are as follows: Minnesota, 44,500,000; North Dakota, 36,000,000; South Dakota, 27,500,000. The estimated averages are: Minnesota, 12.8; North Dakota, 10.8; South Dakota, 8.4. The crop is very spotted, ranging in yield from two to thirty bushels. Corn, oats, barley and flax are generally favorably reported upon.

BRYAN FILES DENIAL.

Declares He Was Never in the Employ of Mine Owners.

William J. Bryan, for the first time since Senator John M. Thurston, as alleged, declared that he (Bryan) was in the employ of mine owners, has made an official denial, coupled with a challenge to the National Republican committee to come out in the open and accuse him or forever be silent. Mr. Bryan's attention had been called to the controversy between Senators Thurston and Stewart, and he determined to settle the matter if possible. He therefore demands an open charge, which he says he will refute with details of his private life and his financial affairs or silence.



PULSE OF THE PRESS.

The Andree balloon will not tie up to the North Pole this year.—Boston Traveler.

Nansen did not discover the North Pole, but he believes that he knows the route.—Poria Herald.

Perhaps Dr. Nansen didn't reach latitude 86 degrees 40 minutes, but there isn't any one who can prove it.—St. Louis Star.

Mr. Frost—Do you think they will ever reach the North Pole? Idiot—Oh, yes; they're getting there by degrees.—Boston Post.

We gather from Dr. Nansen's observations that there is very little political excitement at the North Pole.—Atlanta Constitution.

The kind of Arctic explorer the world is longing for is one who will get plumb up against the North Pole and cut his name on it.—Boston Traveler.

If a fellow were at the North Pole and started to go east, where would he get to?—New York Recorder. The South Pole, sorry, if he went far enough.—Boston Globe.

HOKE SMITH GOES OUT.

Cleveland's Secretary of the Interior Quits the Cabinet.

Hoke Smith, President Cleveland's Secretary of the Interior, has quit the Cabinet. The rumor that he had resigned made its appearance on Saturday. Mr. Smith refused to discuss the rumor, but at his residence he made preparations for moving were being made, and many of his personal effects have been shipped to Atlanta.

He Remained on the Job.

Mr. Smith was an ardent champion of the gold standard up to the meeting of the Chicago convention, and "stumped" his State last spring for the cause in opposition to ex-Speaker Crisp. Precisely what determined him to renounce his affiliations is not known, but his friends say that he pledged his word to support the Chicago ticket and platform, believing, as they say, that the administration forces would triumph at the convention.

FLOUR COMBINE DISRUPTED.

North American Milling Trust Has Come to an End.

Flour will be sold for a time at least at whatever price individual millers see fit. The big flour combine known as the North American Milling Company has gone to pieces, and as a result a cut of 10 cents a barrel in prices has been made by the Northwestern millers and followed practically all over the country among spring wheat millers. This makes the present price in Chicago of best Northwestern brands \$3.55. The combine was supposed to be one of the best and most carefully planned ever known, and its failure is considered by some of the Northwestern concerns at least as conclusive evidence that a successful combination is impossible. However, one big concern claims that the break in arrangements is only temporary. The combination was effected March 16 last, and was the result of months of patient work on the part of its inaugurators, and many meetings were held. It represented a combined milling capacity of over 400,000 barrels a day. The mill with the combination had to put up a guarantee fund for the faithful carrying out of the agreements on a basis of 10 cents per barrel per 500 barrel milling capacity. In spite of this it was soon discovered that some of the mills were taking advantage of the others in granting rebates, and this has grown to such proportions that the large proportions that a general row resulted. The minimum price was made by one man appointed for that purpose in the Northwest, and he made the price from time to time based on the conditions of the trade, it is said, influenced by any of the mills in the combine, and in every way those who went in for gaining to sustain a fair minimum price, which was supposed to be a good thing for all branches of the trade.

GREAT MEETING OF PYTHIANS.

Encampment at Cleveland Drawing Crowds of Knights.

Great crowds of visitors were attracted to the Knights of Pythias' encampment at Cleveland, it being estimated that 50,000 spectators witnessed the dress parade of the Second Ohio Regiment Sunday afternoon. The exercises at the camp during the afternoon consisted of the dress parade and a sacred band concert. In the evening many of the visiting knights attended services at the Epworth Memorial M. E. Church and listened to an appropriate sermon by the pastor.

Among the attractions of the camp was Lafayette, Ind., division of the uniform rank, which has won more prizes than any other division in the country, even though it has not competed in prize drills in eight years. There was also present the crack division from Hastings, Mich. Maj. Gen. Curran, in speaking of the knights as a military organization, said it was part of the unwritten law of the order that the knights should respond to the call of the Government in time of need, especially if it was necessary to repel an invasion by a foreign foe. The knights were not in any sense guardsmen, he said, and they would not take part in internal dissension, and he urged the knights to preserve order and uphold the laws of the Supreme Chancellor Ritchie, in speaking of the policy of the order, said there would probably be no change. "The same lessons that it teaches men to-day," he said, "will be good for men 1,000 years hence."

News of Minor Note.

Eric Eckman shot and killed Daniel Clough at Randall, Minn. The crime is said to be the result of a dispute about a contract for clearing land.

A freight train on the Oxford and Oklawaha Railroad went through a bridge twelve miles from Durham, N. C. The engineer and fireman are thought to be fatally injured.

The Spanish press in Havana urges the Duke of Tetuan, minister of foreign affairs, to demand the extradition of the Cuban revolutionist, Carlos Roloff, now in the United States.

Perceval Lowell announces from Flagstaff, Ariz., that with his new twenty-four inch telescope he has been able to see that the Martian Canal, Ganges, is double. The Lowell Observatory will be established near the City of Mexico to observe the opposition of Mars during the winter.

Sheriff Landy Folson has been arrested by a Deputy United States Marshal at Perry, O. T., on a charge of having murdered a wealthy cattle man named Long some years ago. Folson was suspected of being the murderer, but was not prosecuted.

A fire at the Montpelier Industrial exhibition destroyed the most valuable pictures and some of the most important papers in the archives. Montpelier University was also burned, the damage being estimated at \$120,000. Anarchists are supposed to have started the conflagration.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. E. CHURCH—Rev. R. L. Cope, Pastor. Services at 10:30 o'clock a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school at 11 a.m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. A. H. Mosser, Pastor. Services every Sunday morning and evening at 10:30 o'clock. Sunday-school at 11 a.m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH—Rev. A. H. Hendrick, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. and alternate Sundays at 7:30 p.m. Sunday School at 9 a.m.

The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, Local Editor
THURSDAY, SEPT. 3, 1896.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Dr. W. H. Niles, of Oscoda County, was in town, last Friday.

Comrade Burton, of Center Plains, was in town last Friday.

Great Lace Sale, this week and next, at Claggett's.

Miss Frances Staley returned from Bay View, last Wednesday evening.

BORN—Tuesday, Aug. 27th, to Mr. and Mrs. W. Nelson, a daughter.

Do not miss the Lace Sale at the store of S. H. Co.

George Hartman, of Ball township, was in town, Monday.

Buy your Evaporated and Canned Fruits, at Bates & Co's.

J. J. Coventry, of Maple Forest, was in town, Monday.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder Most Perfect Made.

Hugo Schreiber, of Grove, was in town, Monday.

500 pounds of 35 cent Japan Tea to be sold for 25 cents, at Claggett's.

George Peacock, of Blaine, was in town, Monday.

BORN—Aug. 28th, to Mr. and Mrs. Paul Mayo, a daughter.

Try "Our Favorite" Coffee, only 20 cents, and hard to beat, at Claggett's.

Will Wheeler has rented and moved into the Dr. Smith property.

BORN—Aug. 28th, to Mr. and Mrs. P. Jorgensen, a daughter.

J. Staley went down the river, last week, for his last trip this season.

J. M. Smith, of Grove township, was in town last Friday.

Henry Feldhauser, of Blaine township, was in town last Saturday.

LOST—A short time since, a bunch of keys for alarm boxes. The finder will please return them to this office.

The best place in Grayling to buy Hay, Grain and Feed, is at Bates & Co's. Prices guaranteed.

Chas. L. DeWaele, of Roscommon, was among the citizen visitors at the Reunion, last week.

The New Woman corset beats them all. It is the best 50 cent Corset on earth. Sold by S. S. Claggett.

Rev. Mr. Mahotter returned from conference at Lansing, last Saturday. He will remain with his church here.

Bates & Co. are offering the choicest Teas and the best Coffees, in town.

Messrs B. F. and W. H. Sherman, of Maple Forest township, were in town, Monday.

Upper Crust people use Upper Crust Flour, because it is the best. Try it. For sale at Claggett's.

Mr. and Mrs. Cassimer, after a pleasant visit, returned to their home in Flint, last Monday.

The largest line of Outing Flannels ever shown in Northern Michigan, at Claggett's.

J. Charron and wife, and daughter, Miss Rose, of Maple Forest, were in town last Saturday.

Go to the Chicken Pie Social at W. R. C. hall, to-morrow evening, and get a large piece of Pumpkin Pie.

J. Staley went to Bay View yesterday. The family will return with him the latter part of the week.

A. J. Davis, the druggist, went to Pinconning, last Saturday, and returned on Sunday evening.

Prof. Benkelman went to Saginaw last week, and returned on Sunday morning.

Miss Vena Jones goes to Detroit, next Tuesday, to enter the Detroit Conservatory of Music.

J. Staley returned from his fishing trip, Monday evening. He reports a fair catch.

Rev. Fee, of Gaylord, was in town Tuesday, having heard of the illness of Rev. Cope.

Miss A. Bates started for Traverse City, for her school, and stopped over Sunday with friends in Gaylord.

Mrs. S. Edgcomb will arrive here this afternoon, to spend the balance of his vacation with her husband.

Our Teas and Coffees are winners; so is our Refined Lard, and when you want good goods and low prices, go to Claggett's.

Go to the Pumpkin Pie Social, to-morrow evening, at W. R. C. hall, and enjoy the chicken pie the ladies will serve you with. Only 25 cents.

All Linen Lace, from 1 to 4 inches wide, goes for a short time, at 5 cents per yard, at the store of S. H. Co.

A. H. Ames, and wife, of Owasco, are the guests of Chas. Amidon, for a ten days visit. Old neighbors as well as friends.

At the republican congressional convention last week, M. A. Bates was appointed one of the committee on resolutions.

Grand Opening of Printed Effects, at Claggett's. The newest, the latest, the prettiest and the best. Don't fail to see them.

Miss Marguerite Husted returned home Tuesday from Grayling, where she has been spending her summer vacation.—West Branch Herald.

The frost of Tuesday morning did but little damage in this county, though it was sufficient for an immense scare.

There will be preaching at the usual hours at the Presbyterian Church, next Sunday, by Rev. S. Edgcomb.

The store and goods of the father of Mrs. Davis, wife of druggist Davis, was destroyed by fire, at Sault Ste Marie, last week.

Go to the Social to-morrow (Friday) evening, at the W. R. C. hall, and assist the ladies in raising the balance of the minister's salary.

Rev. R. L. Cope suffered with a severe attack of Appendicitis, last week, but is now convalescent, which will be pleasant news to his many friends.

J. Staley has put a McKinley and Hobart steamer on the flag staff at the bank, and another on a pole in front of his residence.

H. L. Cope, son of Rev. R. L. Cope, came home Sunday morning, on account of the serious illness of his father.

J. M. Francis, of Grove township, was in town Monday, and brought in a sample of his crop of millet. It is certainly fine, and would please any farmer.

Mrs. L. Fournier has the pleasure of entertaining a niece, from Royal Oak, who has been engaged to teach in the Lewiston school during the coming year.

Pictures of McKinley and Hobart adorn most of the business houses in Grayling. The G. A. B. button in the lapel of the Presidential candidate shows plainly.

Farmers bring your produce to Salling, Hanson & Co. They pay you the highest price, and sell you goods at Rock Bottom Prices.

If the hair is falling out or turning gray, requiring a stimulant with nourishing and coloring food, Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer is just the specific.

The Ladies of the M. E. Church will give a Chicken and Pumpkin Pie Social at W. R. C. hall to-morrow Friday evening. All are cordially invited to attend. Supper 25 cents.

Mrs. D. Trotter passed through Grayling, Monday evening, on her way to Chatham, Ontario, where she was called by a telegram which stated, that her sister was dying.

The Danish Cornet Band gave a street parade and concert last Friday evening, making a fine appearance, and rendering their music in a manner greatly improved.

Mrs. O. P. Smith, of Standish, formerly of Grayling, is making her father, J. A. Lewis, and sister, Mrs. A. J. Bennett, a visit. She says, Grayling seems most like home, after all.

The logging crew at J. London's camp, employed by S. H. & Co., cut a White Pine stub, last week, that made four logs, which will cut over 6000 feet. The largest log will cut 2139 feet. Putty good stub.

S. E. Odell will do Photograph work at the Gallery opposite Court House for a period of three weeks. All who want any work in his line will please call, and you will receive fair treatment.

S. S. Claggett has just received the largest line of Shoes ever shown in Northern Michigan. His stock is now complete, and his prices hard to beat. If Shoes you want to fit your feet, then go to Claggett's.

A Cheboygan young man, with a salary of only \$3.00 per week, got married the other day. We do not envy the young woman, for he must be a poor coat who can not earn more than that, even in these dull times, at cutting cord wood.

J. W. Sorenson has just received a large stock of writing paper and envelopes from the manufacturers, put up in boxes. Each box contains 24 sheets of paper and 24 envelopes, which he will sell for 10 cents.

Fournier's Drug Store is headquarters for School Books, Tablets, Slates, Pens, Pencils, Inks, School Bags, including everything in the line of school supplies, and the finest line of School Tablets ever brought to Grayling.

Rev. S. Edgcomb occupied the M. E. pulpit last Sunday evening, on account of the illness of Rev. R. L. Cope. He was greeted by a full house among whom were many old settlers who listened to him fifteen years ago, in the old school house.

BORN—To Mr. and Mrs. Moses Laurant, August 28th, a son.

BORN—To Mr. and Mrs. John Gregory, August 26th, a daughter.

Mrs. Henry Green is visiting with relatives, at her old home, in Lapeer county.

A nine pound girl was born to Mr. and Mrs. N. Persens, Wednesday, September 2d.

A small but select audience were present, notwithstanding the inclement weather, last evening, at the Presbyterian Church, to listen to the eulogium of Miss Sargent, and the music of Mr. and Mrs. Austin, of West Branch. The entertainment was very pleasant and well applauded.

When the dust is on the counter and the cobwebs on the shelf, and there's seldom anybody in the store besides yourself, and the stock is getting shabby, and the groceries getting stale, and bills enough becoming due to make a banker pale, oh, then, the time a merchant is feeling kinder blue, and is troubled with the question of the proper thing to do. But in such a situation one sure remedy applies, if you want to get the customers you have got to advertise.—Ex

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

The close of the vacation season and the taking up of the duties of school life once more, are signalized in the September number of St. Nicholas. Miss Agnes Reppel contributes a sketch entitled "At School a Hundred Years Ago," in which she shows how much better treatment is accorded children to-day than was the lot of their great-grandmothers. A sketch of Joseph Francis, the inventor of the life-boat, and the founder and father of the life-saving service, is written by W. S. Harwood. "Bob, and Joshua and Balaam," by Mary Murdoch Mason, is a tale of the adventures of two boys and a donkey who were lost in the woods at Ontario. "The Story of Marco Polo" by Noah Brooks, reaches the romantic period of the defeat and death of Prester John, and "Sinbad, Smith & Co.," in the serial by Alb. Stearns, have more peculiar adventures. A new Serial, "The City of Stories," by Frank M. Bicknell, has a promising beginning.

Annual Reunion.

The following comrades were in attendance at the annual reunion of the Soldiers and Sailors of Northern Michigan, and registered their names with the Secretary: GRAYLING—O. Palmer, A. C. Wilcox, A. L. Pond, S. Hempstead, C. W. Wright, H. Flanagan, F. O. Nell, John Staley, J. C. Hanson, Wm. S. Chalker, D. R. Spencer, A. J. Rose, A. A. Wisner, C. Elkhoff, Wright Havens, R. McElroy, E. Alger, C. L. Ferguson, D. L. Whipple, H. Trumley, J. Lightner, Dell Smith, D. S. Waldron, Wm. Woodburn, A. H. Anna, G. W. Morgan, R. P. Forbes, A. E. Newman, Wm. Morris, John Hanna, J. M. Jones, and A. B. Corwin.

WEST BRANCH—D. J. Wilcox, E. Buckingham, W. H. Gard, H. J. Jones, Austin Abbott, O. Ingles, E. Hutton, J. E. Horton, A. B. Dunbar, Luke Bosom, G. W. Day.

ROSCOMMON—Patrick Kenney, W. Carpenter, R. H. Woodruff, J. C. Robbins, J. B. Carter, Jno Abbott, Thos. Tracy, Wm. Osterman.

ALGER—Eli Mann.

RED OAK—M. J. Wood.

GRAYLORD—W. J. Jubb, D. Bower, J. Covert, S. H. Warren, J. H. Robinson, J. Haines, J. L. Hodges, Jno Klingsmith, N. K. King, Col. Dickinson, E. Goslow, C. B. John, C. C. Mitchell, O. Higley, E. Richardson, W. H. Smith, Geo. Stoll, Chas. Gocha, L. W. Pratt, W. W. Wines, G. H. Smith, B. F. Ordway, D. Werts, A. M. Hilton.

VANDERBILT—N. C. G. Ashleigh, G. C. Crissey, C. Zickgraf, H. Staley, D. S. Moe, T. Carter, J. Banks, J. A. Waggoner, E. W. Caldwell.

CHEBOYGAN—C. Kreideman, Sr., Peter Dietz.

DRUMMOND ISLAND—G. D. Strickland.

PETOSKEY—James Cook.

STANDISH—Rockwell DeMunn.

FREDERICK—J. J. Coventry, W. Baterson.

INDIAN RIVER—Chester Hatch.

BERRYVILLE—Thomas C. Woodin.

FLINT—Samuel Cassimer.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, DR.

PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. First from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Comrade W. H. Baker and his wife, of Oscoda County, drove out to the reunion, and were welcomed with kindness and hospitality they are especially grateful. Mrs. Baker was taken severely ill on Tuesday, so they remained until Saturday, and the unceasing care of Mrs. Forbes gave her relief from severe pain, and cemented a friendship that will endure.

Just received 4000 yards all Linen Lace, 1 to 4 inches wide, which we will sell for a short time at 5 cents per yard. Don't allow this chance to go by. Salling, Hanson & Co.

Thirty three tickets were sold at this station, Tuesday, on account of the Soldiers' Reunion at Grayling. The following are those in attendance: Charles Gocha and wife, Geo. Stott and wife, Wm. H. Smith and wife, Geo. H. Smith and wife, Jas. H. Robinson and wife, James Haynes and wife, Stephan Warren and wife, Geo. H. Forbush and wife, J. Klingensmith, Ben Ordway, Orson Higley, C. C. Mitchell, O. L. Stott, James Hodges, D. H. Bower, Ed. Goslow, W. J. Jubb, David Werts, George Richardson, Nelson King, L. W. Pratt, E. S. Dickinson, Wm. Wines, Mrs. N. A. Waugh, Mrs. A. Jeffrey, and Mrs. D. P. Stoffer. Comrade W. H. Smith wrote us Wednesday that the Reunion was in all respects a success and that they were one and all having a splendid time. Accommodations were good and weather fine. The ball game, Tuesday afternoon, between the Grayling and Roscommon clubs, resulted in the defeat of the Roscommon club by a score of 4 to 6.—Oscoda Co. Herald.

Representative Convention.

The convention, at the Court House, August 28th, was called to order promptly on time by Dr. L. N. Farmer, chairman of the district committee. J. L. Sanborn, of Alpena, was elected temporary chairman, and J. B. Markle, of Oscoda, Secretary. The following committees were appointed: Credentials—A. E. Manney, of Alpena; Geo. Richardson, of Oscoda; D. McCormick, of Crawford. Permanent Organization and order of business—H. K. Gustin, of Alpena; Chas. Drake, of Montmorency; W. S. Carpenter, of Otsego. Resolutions—Dr. L. N. Farmer, of Otsego; T. H. Deyarmond, of Montmorency; A. L. Marshall, of Alpena. On motion a recess was taken, to give the committees time to report. The Committee on Credentials reported as follows, giving the names of the delegates present: Alpena, 7; Crawford, 2; Otsego, 2; Oscoda, 2; Montmorency, 2. The Committee on Permanent Organization and Order of Business, reported recommending that the temporary organization be made permanent, which was adopted. The Committee on Resolutions reported as follows: Your Committee on Resolutions would respectfully submit the following report: We, the District representative delegates in Convention assembled, do hereby endorse the St. Louis platform, and pledge our loyal support to the nominee of that convention, Hon. Wm. McKinley, the great expounder of the policy of protection, reciprocity and sound money, and who believes it is better to open the mills of the United States to the labor of America, than to open the mints of the United States to the silver of the world. We hereby endorse Hazen S. Pinckney, for Governor; Rousseau O. Crump, for Congressman from the 10th District, and pledge our hearty support to the nominee of this convention, whoever he may be, which report was adopted.

After the appointment of tellers and the swearing of the officers, Mr. Drake, of Montmorency county, placed in nomination in a flattering address, the name of A. J. West, editor of the Atlanta Tribune, which was supported by Mr. Carpenter of Otsego. Mr. Marshall of Alpena, presented the name of H. K. Gustin, of Alpena.

A ballot was taken, resulting as follows: Whole number of votes 16, of which A. J. West received 5, and H. K. Gustin received 9. Mr. Gustin was declared elected by a majority of the votes cast, which on motion was made unanimous.

The following named District Committee was elected: Albert E. Manning, of Alpena; David McCormick, of Crawford; C. B. Drake, of Montmorency; W. S. Carpenter, of Otsego; James Markle of Oscoda, who organized by the election of A. E. Manning as Chairman, and J. B. Markle, Secretary, after which, Mr. Gustin being called for, expressed his confidence in the success of the principles and the candidates of the Republican party.

Dr. Palmater of Gaylord, made a brief address, as did also Mr. Manning, of Alpena, and Mr. Drake, of Montmorency, when three cheers were given for the successful candidate, and the convention adjourned.

W. B. FLYNN, Dentist.

WEST BRANCH, MICH.

Will make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Inlay.

Cheboygan had a \$20,000 lumber fire, last Sunday afternoon.

The opening article in the September CENTURY concerns a "Midsommer in Southern Spain." It is illustrated by Mr. Pennell in his usual lively and picturesque style, and the letter press, by Mrs. Pennell, describes an interesting journey from Granada to Cordova, Seville, Cadiz, and Gibraltar.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Grayling for the week ending August 29, 1896.

Grisolam, Battista Kinner, George Holmes, William McKay, Ed. Hardeen, Nettie Poppa, C. W. Hassay, Charley Richards, James Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say "Advertised."

W. O. BRADEN, P. M.

DR. J. A. ELLIS, DENTAL SURGEON.



OFFICE, in GOUPIL BUILDING, GRAYLING, MICH.

Maple Forest Correspondence.

Rev. J. J. Willets has returned from Conference. He will preach in the Frederic Circuit another year.

Mr. Henry Ward is clearing up 160 acres of his land for a farm.

Prayer meeting at Mr. Malcos', this week.

Mrs. E. Forbush and Mrs. T. Lewis, of Frederic, started for Petoskey, Tuesday morning.

Mr. Neil Patton has finished his road job.

Mr. J. Charron went to Gaylord, last week, with some wheat to have ground into flour. M. P.

For Sale—A second 4 Horse Power, Circle, all in good running order. Will take a good cow and Rye in payment. P. Aebi, Grayling.

Mortgage Foreclosure.

WHEREAS Default has been made in the 10th day of May A. D. 1896, and executed by Hugh McCallum, a single man, of Crawford County, in the County of Michigan, to William Corning, of Rochester, New York, and recorded on the 10th day of May A. D. 1896, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, in the office of the Register of Deeds for Crawford County, Michigan, on pages 388 and 389, in the office of the Register of Deeds for Crawford County, Michigan, and WHEREAS the amount claimed to be due for principal and interest, as of the date of this notice, in the sum of \$322.83, and no proceedings have been taken to recover the same or any part thereof, therefore I, the undersigned, being duly sworn, do hereby certify that the said mortgage, together with the amount due thereon, together with the costs, charges and expenses allowed by law, in and out of court, shall be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, on the 10th day of September, A. D. 1896, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House, in the City of Grayling, County of Crawford, and State of Michigan (that being the place where the Circuit Court for the said County of Crawford is held by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and in pursuance of the statute in that behalf made and provided, there will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, on the 10th day of September, A. D. 1896, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House, in the City of Grayling, County of Crawford, and State of Michigan (that being the place where the Circuit Court for the said County of Crawford is held by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and in pursuance of the statute in that behalf made and provided, there will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, on the 10th day of September, A. 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THE HOUSE OF VANDERBILT.

THE house of Vanderbilt brought once more to the attention of the American people by the recent serious illness of its present head—distinguished in many ways, but in all ways distinguished for its association with money getting and immense wealth. It has appeared a system of multiple matches in its beauty and nature for whatever may be said of the Vanderbilt power it must not be said that it has been used to wreck enterprise and to create wealth for itself by killing honest competition. The Vanderbilt system has been used as an investment by its owners—the old "commodore" having but fought a rival, the Nicaragua Company, which refused to keep its contract with him. To sue was impossible. He challenged it in the open and drove it off the seas. Commercial conquest by safe, conservative methods has been the policy of the Vanderbilts. In all the generations of the Vanderbilts there are no statesmen, soldiers, patriots, philosophers, poets or scientists. But in this century all the Vanderbilts have been rich. Money getting and the building of vast wealth and not the sacrifice of the concrete to the ideal has been their supreme moving force.

This family has a coat of arms. The student of heraldry looking back through its line can find no point at which a Vanderbilt was enabled by a king or received from a monarch a title. Nor yet can he find in the age of chivalry the Vanderbilt who, in his pride of place and of arms, took to himself the symbols of his bravery and family traits and fixed them on an escutcheon. The Vanderbilt arms, whatever they are, mean little. There is no record of an old Vanderbilt who lived on a hill in a Dutch stronghold and abused his weak-

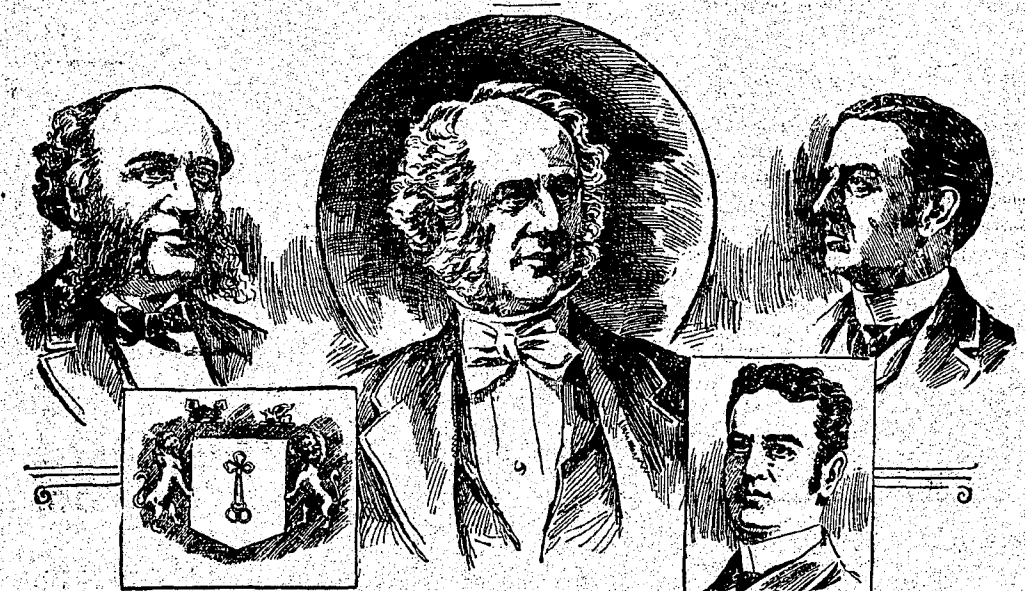
and New York. His opportunities certainly seemed small, but his natural aptitude for money getting was extraordinary. He was a man who would have grown rich upon a desert island. At 23 he had a steamer plying from the tropics through the Killa to New Brunswick, with a hotel at the latter place managed by his wife.

But the vision of the bold young ferryman was fixed upon far greater things. He foresaw that the future of

American commerce lay with the West, and he conceived a plan for a steamship line to the Pacific coast by way of Central America. His plan, however, proved a failure.

Meantime he was graduating from steamships into railways—a field of operations whose vaster possibilities he was one of the first to realize. He gradually obtained control of the New York Central. His operations in its stock were such as Wall street had never seen before and has not witnessed since. He found that railroad an unprofitable, second-rate concern, and he left it quite or nearly the finest and

HEADS OF THE HOUSE OF VANDERBILT.



WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT. WILLIAM K. VANDERBILT.

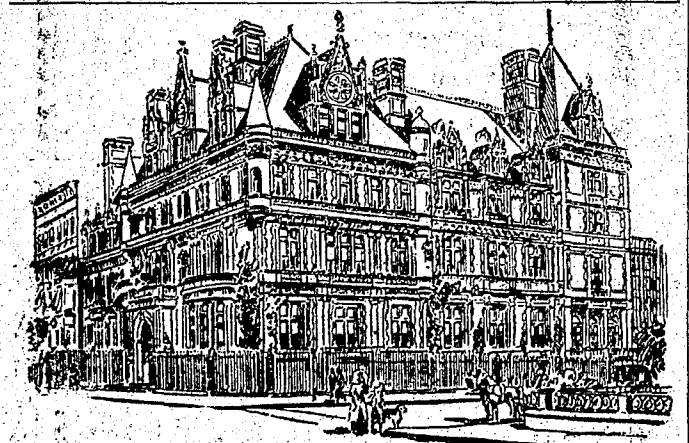
er neighbors, and from whom the present family dates its foundation. Indeed, the father back the Vanderbilts got the obscure become the lines on both sides. The vanishing point of the breed of Vanderbilt is seen in Aris Van Der Bylt, who was a farmer. Nobody knows when he was born or where, who his parents were or why he came to America. It has been said of him that he settled in Flatbush, L. I., some time about the year 1685, and that he was married to a woman whose given name was Hiltje. What the woman's surname was no one can tell. True, so far as is known, the foundation of this illustrious house was laid by Aris, who married an unknown woman.

Jacob Vanderbilt, I, was the son of Aris and like his father, was a farmer. He was born, it is said, in 1692, and moved from Long Island to Staten Island. Jacob Vanderbilt the first was married to a woman whose Christian name is said to have been Nellie. What this lady's family name was the world will never know. In 1723 Jacob Vanderbilt II. was born on Staten Island and succeeded his father as a farmer. Jacob the second was married and the name of his wife is fortunately known. She was not a Dutch woman. Her name was Mary Sprague. From this union sprang Cornelius Vanderbilt the first, who was born in 1764 and who married Phoebe Hand.

The house of Vanderbilt is now beginning to wax. With Cornelius the first comes the first of the greatness of the family. Which is the equivalent of saying

most substantial railroad property in America. The second son, William H., took up the work begun by the father. He made the New York Central the nucleus of the far-reaching network of steel highways that is now the Vanderbilt system. The old commodore in his seventy years of business activity had amassed a fortune of \$80,000,000. William H. in nine years added quite or nearly \$150,000,000 to this pile and proved himself the superior financier. In January, 1877, the commodore died and in 1885 William H. followed him. The latter's estate—probably the greatest ever left by will—was divided among his eight children, the bulk of it going to the two elder sons, Cornelius and William Kissam. Each of the others—the two younger sons, Frederick and George, and the four daughters, Mrs. Elliott P. Shepard, Mrs. W. Stewart Webb, Mrs. William D. Sloane and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly—received \$10,000,000 and a Fifth avenue mansion.

An Ant's Dwelling. One of the strangest members of the vegetable kingdom and one which of late years has become quite common as a greenhouse plant is the myrmecodia tuberosa. The plant was first sent to Europe in 1811 by Dr. Collingwood from Malacca. Its stem is tuberous and grows where covered with thorns. In its native country every plant is constantly inhabited by thousands of ants of the great family of myrmica, and it is on that account that



CORNELIUS VANDERBILT'S NEW RESIDENCE.

that if the first Cornelius had stuck to farming the last Cornelius would not now be lying in the finest marble palace in America. Had the first Cornelius had any faith in the soil the last Cornelius might have been a railroad switchman. The Cornelius the first bought a row of land and varied his pursuits of agriculture with the occasional occupation of a ferryman. In this department lay the seed of the Vanderbilt millions.

Eighty years ago Cornelius Vanderbilt was a country lad of 20, the son of a Staten Island farmer, and the descendant of a line of Dutch settlers who had never manifested any ambition to rise above the paternal soil. His worldly possessions consisted of a small boat with which he was operating a primitive ferry between his native is-

land and New York. His opportunities certainly seemed small, but his natural aptitude for money getting was extraordinary. He was a man who would have grown rich upon a desert island. At 23 he had a steamer plying from the tropics through the Killa to New Brunswick, with a hotel at the latter place managed by his wife.

EATS POISON FOR A LIVING.

Succeeds in His Feat Because He Eats Too Much to Kill.

Poison eating, instead of a means of death, may become a means of livelihood for all who care to adopt it.

One man, "Captain" Vetro, as he styles himself, has for several years been gathering in the cash of those in this country and in Europe who wish to see him apparently endanger his life by swallowing poisons of sufficient quantities to kill a dozen men.

His performance has been described in the press of both continents, but it has remained for a New York physician, Dr. F. J. Sallernum, to reach a solution of the mystery with which Captain Vetro's feat has been surrounded, though many noted doctors have pronounced it beyond the scope of medical knowledge.

Dr. Sallernum explained the secret to a reporter as follows: "I have been for many years deeply interested in toxicology, and have carefully studied Captain Vetro's performances. It is undoubted that he eats sufficient poison of different kinds to kill a dozen men. I witnessed his performance while he was exhibiting in a museum in this city.

"This man eats enough poison to kill outright from ten to fifteen people, but the whole secret is in the fact that he does not eat enough to kill one or two men, but fifteen.

"Arsenic, Paris green, phosphorus and Trough on Rats are what medical men call irritant poisons. They act primarily by producing inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach and the intestinal tract.

"When irritant poisons are taken in very large quantities, as this man takes them, they produce in a little while such irritation of the stomach that they are involuntarily vomited before they have time to pass into the intestines, or being absorbed, cause no

other harm than the gastritis which he sometimes feels.

"He also takes some bismuth just previously to eating the other poisons. It is a noticeable fact that Vetro eats the poisons just after coming upon the stage. The bismuth forms a sort of coat around the stomach, which for a short time prevents the toxic effects of the several other poisons. By the time Vetro leaves the stage the different poisons have not had sufficient time to work themselves through the coating of bismuth formed in his stomach, and they are ready to be vomited.

"In the vomiting process the bismuth is ejected together with the other poisons, and he is ready to again go upon the stage and repeat his seemingly wonderful performance."—New York World.

Drifted Four Thousand Miles. On one of the coral reefs off the Marshall group, far away in the South Pacific, there rests a large railway transfer barge, which was carried by winds and currents from some point on the California coast to its present resting place. Its ownership, home port and the date of its loss are unknown. John Crowley, mate of the missionary brig Morning Star, saw the barge. Speaking about it recently, he said: "We ran into the Marshall group in September last in the course of our tour through the islands, and our intention was attracted to this huge barge resting on a reef. I made a careful examination of it, but the only marks of identification on it were the word 'Transfer' and the abbreviation 'Cal'.

"There were narrow gauge tracks on it, and a couple of big cranes still intact and very well preserved. The barge itself was pretty badly weather beaten, but it was still in very good condition. It was about 150 feet long, built of heavy timbers. The bottom had been covered with copper, but the natives had stripped that off. They had made an attempt to break the craft up, too, but that was beyond their power.

"The experiences of that barge would be hard to conjecture. It may have drifted the 4,000 odd miles which divide our coast and the Marshalls in a very short space of time, or it might have taken a remarkably long period.

Inquiry among shipping men as to the identity of the strange craft failed to throw any light upon the subject. There is no record of the loss of any such barge, and the general impression is that it was probably swept away from one of the lower coast ports by a storm, and carried out to sea, to be guided by wind and sea to the Marshalls.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Effect of High Altitudes. Some German savants have shown recently that there is a notable increase in the proportion of the number of corpuscles in the blood in persons who go from a low to a high altitude. This increase takes place in from twenty-four to thirty-six hours. It is possible that this fact may be one of the reasons for the beneficial effects of high altitude in cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Almost all opinions are narrow, because almost all opinions are based on personal experience.

PERSONAL Tidbits

Quids never shake hands. She declares it to be the most vulgar form of salutation.

Queen Victoria, it is said, has taken quite a fancy to the young Duchess of Marlborough.

The commander-in-chief of the Sultan of Morocco's army is a Scotsman, McLean by name.

The last words of Sir Augustus Harris were: "Do not let anyone disturb me. I want a long, long rest."

Sir Edward Clarke's retainer on receiving the Jameson brief was 500 guineas, while every day he had a "refresher" of 100 guineas.

William T. Richardson, of Cambridge, Mass., left an estate of \$100,000 and his odd wearing apparel to "some poor worthy Baptist minister."

Charles Dickens, the son of the novelist, who died a few weeks ago, was named Charles "Boz" by his father, but when he grew to man's estate he dropped his middle name.

Among young society women who are thoroughly accomplished musicians are Miss Villard, Miss Rockefeller and the Misses Hewitt. Each plays the violin, violoncello, harp and piano.

Among the Sultan of Turkey's plate there are dishes of solid gold enough for a baby's bath, and there are plates, cups and saucers, tureens and pitchers, massive and heavy, made of this same precious metal.

M. Waddington's great collection of coins has been sold by his family to the French Government for \$100,000. He had intended to bequeath it to the State, but was prevented from doing so by heavy pecuniary losses.

Miss Virginia Fair has forsaken her bicycle and is learning to ride horse back, and inasmuch as this young woman is an acknowledged leader there is a probability of other Newport young girls forsaking the wheel and taking to the horse.

The will of T. S. Woodward, of San Jose, Cal., leaves \$2,041,000 to his nephew, William F. Woodward, of Boston, aged 24. He was in delicate health, out of work, without money and in debt for board and lodging when the good news reached him.

Mrs. E. L. Loring, of Washington, goes in swimming every day in the bathing pond at Appledore, and regularly swims four times around the pond. As she is 85 years old, the islanders declare that the smartest old lady on the coast is a guest there.

The jewel casket of the dowager empress of Russia is the most fashionable in the world, from a gem point of view. Hardly second to it is that of the empress of Austria, whose black pearls are noted throughout Europe for their extreme beauty and rarity.

Col. North's fine house at Eltham, which cost \$1,500,000 to build, was recently put up at auction, but as the highest bid was only \$250,000, it was withdrawn from sale. The auctioneer described it, and very properly, as "one of the most princely homes in the kingdom."

The Princess of Wales, who was brought up in the most democratic fashion by the sensible Danish king, has found that actually milking cows at Sandringham and superintending the dairy gave her better health than all the medicine of the court physician.

DOWN THE "DEVIL'S INCLINE."

An Old Stage Driver's Story of a Ride When the Brake Broke.

Bill Henderson, who now lives quietly near Pomona, Cal., was many years ago one of the most famous of drivers on the San Diego stage line. He never drove fewer than eight horses and frequently his team numbered ten feet.

Our Turn Next. The Chinese Government has aroused itself after centuries of slovenly housekeeping. It proposes to refurbish and redecorate. It has sent out its wily old



AN EXPERIENCE IN THE LIFE OF AN OLD-TIME STAGE DRIVER.

half-wild animals. He has many styles and hunt bargains. The Germans and then the French flattered and enjoyed him and showed him their wares. They urged him to decide at once. "Now is the time to buy," said the Germans and French. But Li is too good a shopper for that. "These are fine goods," said he, "and I shall probably take them. But I must look at all before I decide." And now England is taking down her goods, trying on her best gowns and bonnets, and parading all before him. "And soon it will be America's turn. Li has some big, old-fashioned things. We shall do well to show him everything and give him a good time."—New York World.

Poisonous Stockades in Africa. The growing stockades of the native villages are formed of the euphorbia, a sort of cactus which branches like an ordinary stunted tree, and forms a mass of foliage composed of sections of solid green pulpy growth. Bullets and cannon shots take, but little effect upon such a boma; and the shots pass through and leave the boma bleeding with a thick creamy white juice, which is poisonous, and, if it enters the eyes, will blind. Such stockades are found everywhere.—Century.

Somehow no one ever seems to regard a little man's troubles seriously.

measured speed. Several cried, "Stop! Stop!" but this was just what I could not do. The young husband believed me insane for the moment, and drawing a pistol, cried, "Now, hold up, or by heaven I will put a bullet through your heart." Instead of attempting to comply I again flashed my team, for in a moment or two the danger would be over. The young man sternly repeated his threat, but just then his wife struck the pistol and knocked it out of his hand. With a wild yell at the team, which made them all spring forward out of the reach of the mighty wheels, we dashed out upon the plain at the foot of the hill, and I soon was in a position to pull up and explain our danger. The young married woman, who had been quite cool up to that instant, fainted dead away and came near falling from the seat. On reaching the end of our journey the passengers clubbed together and bought me a handsome gold watch, but I assure you that I would not take that ride again for all the watches on earth.

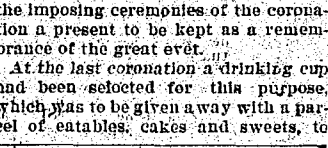
CUP WHICH COST MANY LIVES.

Facsimile of the Czar's Souvenir Which Caused a Tragedy.

A Chicago dry-goods firm has on exhibition some of the drinking cups which were given away as souvenirs of the coronation of the Russian Czar. The dreadful calamity on the Khodynsk plain, marring the magnificent pageants arranged upon the occasion of the crowning and costing upward of 5,000 lives in the short space of a few hours, is still fresh in the memory of everyone.

The origin of this appalling disaster is to be traced to an ancient Russian custom. Among other curious usages it has been usual to distribute among the many thousands congregating from all parts of the great empire to witness the imposing ceremonies of the coronation a present to be kept as a remembrance of the great event.

The last coronation a drinking cup had been selected for this purpose, which was to be given away with a parcel of eatables, cakes and sweets, to



COMMEMORATIVE CUP.

every corner. Of course everybody was anxious to bring home one of these mementoes, but nobody thought that so tragic a memory would be added to the general interest of this little piece of metal.

The cup is an exact illustration of the memorable cup. It is made of white enameled metal covered with curious Russian ornamentation. A broad line of gold runs around the top and bottom. The narrow dark lines of the illustration are brick red, while the broader lines are of a pale blue and yellow. The shield on one side bears the Russian coat of arms, while the other shows the initials of the Czar and Czarina in Russian characters and the Imperial crown with the date 1896 below. The effect of the whole is very curious.

These cups were furnished by one of the largest establishments in Austria. This firm laid down 600,000 pieces in eight weeks. The fact will be of interest that twenty-six railway cars were necessary to transport these 600,000 cups.

Our Turn Next. The Chinese Government has aroused itself after centuries of slovenly housekeeping. It proposes to refurbish and redecorate. It has sent out its wily old

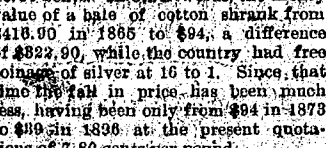
FREE SILVER AND THE PRICE OF COTTON.

Populist Statistics Which Prove Sound Money Statecraft.

The Arena, a Populist magazine, publishes a series of pictures intended to show the great decrease in the purchasing power of a bale of cotton, owing to the alleged "demonetization" of silver. The money value of the first bale is given as \$416.90 in 1865. The next in the same series is for 1870, when the money value had shrunk to \$119.90. Other pictures give the varying values down to 1894; the conclusion from the whole being that the lack of free silver has caused the fall in the price of cotton.

How false this argument is can be seen by looking at the figures quoted. Between 1865 and 1870 the price of cotton fell from \$2.88 cents per pound to 28.08 cents. By 1873, the year of the "crime," the price had gone down to 18.80 cents. In other words, the money value of a bale of cotton shrunk from \$416.90 in 1865 to \$94, a difference of \$322.90, while the country had free coinage of silver at 16 to 1. Since that time the fall in price has been much less, having been only from \$94 in 1873 to \$109 in 1894, at the present quotations of 7.80 cents per pound.

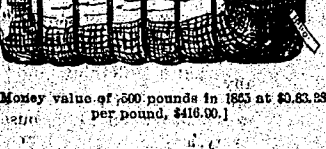
The history of cotton prices shows, therefore, that under free silver the price of a bale of cotton declined \$322.90,



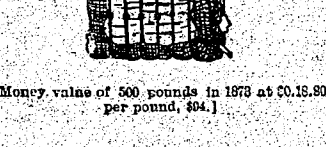
Money value of 500 pounds in 1865 at \$2.88 cents per pound, \$1440.00.



Money value of 500 pounds in 1873 at 28.08 cents per pound, \$1404.00.



Money value of 500 pounds in 1894 at 7.80 cents per pound, \$390.00.



Money value of 500 pounds in 1894 at 7.80 cents per pound, \$390.00.

or 64.58 cents per pound, in eight years. Under our present financial system the price has only fallen \$55 per bale, or 11 cents per pound, in 28 years. In face of these official figures how can any intelligent man pretend that it was the change in our currency laws in 1873 which has reduced the money value of cotton?

The advocates of free silver may attempt to answer this exposure of their low price for cotton argument by showing that there was a great increase in the cotton crop between 1865 and 1873. This is true, but there has also been a far greater quantity of cotton produced every year since 1873 than ever before, the crop for 1892 reaching 9,035,379 bales as compared with 8,950,508 bales in 1873, the largest crop during the period from 1865 to 1873, so that if increased production caused the great decline in price in one case it is surely fair to credit it, and not the stoppage of free silver coinage, with the lower prices of the past 28 years.

Mr. Atkinson Tells a Story. An inmate of one of the hospitals for the tubercle and feeble-minded, who had one of these half-witted brains, lately became interested in the money question on the sound side of his head. He read all Stewart's speeches. Nobody but a half-witted man would ever have done that, and he tried to get through Senator Jones', but he gave it up. Then he went to the superintendent and told him that he'd found out a way to fix the matter about prices. He said: "What these people who are trying to make half a dollar's worth of silver equal to a dollar's worth of gold by an act of Congress make believe they are after is to raise prices for the farmers' products. They are on the wrong track. The farmer can raise prices in a great deal better way."

"What is it?" said the superintendent. "Why," said the half-witted man, "the farmers can go to Congress and get a law passed that eight ounces shall make a pound, two pecks shall make a bushel and one pint make a quart. Then when they begin to deliver short weight, up will go the prices—double, maybe."

"Yes," said the superintendent, "but what fools the farmers would be to do that. How would they be any better off?" "Why," said the half-witted man, "they would be as well off as to be forced to take half a dollar's worth of silver for full weight of full measure. Isn't it just as broad as it is long, to cheat on light weights and short measures, as it is, to get cheated on bad money?" The superintendent immediately sent to this man's friends and told them to take him out of the asylum and to send him to Congress on a Popocratic ticket.—Edward Atkinson.

Mortgages and Interest. In connection with this subject, it may not be out of place to refer to some of the arguments of the opponents of gold. They say mortgages increased by millions between 1860 and 1890. No contractor or builder will recognize this as a sign of great prosperity. Great activity must have existed in buildings, which, in fact, was the case, as the reports from the building departments of all the cities and towns in this country will show. They rail against the great moneyed men and institutions, but what could we do without them, from the little Kansas farmer who borrows a hundred or more dollars, to buy stock to eat up the legrings after he's done culling, to the man who erects whole blocks of houses in our great cities? They complain about the great interest charges, but a look at the facts will show that as investors have felt that the gold standard has become assured interest has gone down.—Architectural and Building.

The Lucky Million Owner. His situation would be similar to that of a man who owes \$2,000, but has only \$1,000. This \$1,000 he invests in a house, which suddenly doubles in value and permits him to sell at \$2,000. He then pays his debt. The creditor gets full value for his debt, but the debtor

makes \$1,000 by a fortunate speculation. Substitute "silver bullion" for "house," and we have the situation of the man who foresees the rise in silver bullion due to the silver dollar remaining worth its present value, while we have free coinage, which permits silver bullion to be made into coin free.—Kansas City Times.

A LESSON FROM EGYPT.

Showing How That Country Failed to Maintain the Ratio of Sixteen Onions to One Cat.

The ancient Egyptians had a currency based on cats and onions, both of which were sacred objects worshipped by the people. As there was some difficulty in storing the cats, and as the onion was



liable to decay, a circulating medium was provided of papyrus strips, representing a certain number of cats and onions at a ratio of 16 to 1. This was a true double standard system and is believed to have been the origin of modern paper currency. For a time the cat-onion money circulated at par, but the historian Flavius Josephus records that about 600 B. C. a serious difficulty arose. New colonies had been established in the region of the upper Nile, and the savage Nubians had been taught the art of agriculture. Their black soil of the valley which they inhabited was especially suited to the growth of onions, and the production of those famed bulbs was soon enormously increased. Meanwhile the cat crop had only grown in the usual ratio, and the result was that, with the demand for sacred animals in the new colonies, at least 80 onions would be given for one cat. This brought the papyrus currency into disfavor, and the ruling pharaoh, Ram Bunkashu III., issued a royal order that cats should be the sole standard of value, and that onions should be issued only to the extent that they could be kept at par with the "cat-currency," as the unit of value was termed.

This did not suit the onion growers, who at once started an agitation for the free and unlimited coinage of all onions at the good old ratio of their daddies. After passing 3,187,642 resolutions denouncing the horrible crime of 998 the onions marched in a body to the palace of their Pharaoh and demanded that the unjust law enacted at the instance of the catbugs should be repealed, and the bivalent standard restored. Ram Bunkashu listened to them patiently and answered: "Great, no doubt, was the wisdom of our ancestors. But I am in the wisdom business myself to some extent. When the ratio of 16 to 1 was adopted, that was the true ratio of the cats and onions. Now, owing to a great increase in the quantity of onions, the ratio is 80 to 1. All powerful as I am, I cannot make onions worth more than their market value. The present standard stays. As for you, O foolish onion-fies, your leaders shall feed the sacred crocodiles. The rest of you will return to your farms and hustla. I have remarked."

Thus ended the first and only currency agitation in Egypt.—Whidden Graham in Puck.

The Creditors Are Not All Rich. We believe that a careful research into the records on file in the offices of county and town clerks will reveal that there are quite as many people of limited means who loan money on chattel, and real estate mortgages as there are lenders of this class of loans among the people of large means. It is useless to deny that the man or woman who has a few hundred dollars laid aside is as anxious to loan this amount on good security as are the wealthy people. In fact, thousands of mortgages are sold by this class, who, if free and unlimited coinage should be adopted by the United States, thereby would lose half of their money so loaned. Who, then, would be the greater sufferers by repudiation—these people of limited means, or those who have greater belongings, such as those who are called rich? The answer is easy.—Albany Journal.

Conditions Prior to 1873. Some of the free coinage men still say that all they want is to "restore the conditions that existed prior to 1873." In 1873 the total world's production of silver was 61,100,000 ounces and the silver in a dollar was worth \$1.04 in gold. Last year the world's product of silver was 165,000,000 ounces and the silver in a dollar was worth only 50.7 cents. Will the silver miners restore the production of 1873 as the first step toward "restoring the conditions?"

An Eminent Bimetallist's Opinion. Prof. Edouard Suess, the leading bimetallist of Austria, states briefly but with great force the objections to free coinage by this country alone. The result would be, he says, "the loss of all your (our) gold, and the obligation to buy in England the gold necessary to meet your (our) obligations in foreign countries." He declares that "none nation alone is too weak to take such a step, which must lead to a financial and perhaps an economical crisis."

An Easy but Worthless Freedom. Of course, this great people is able to declare itself free from the "British" gold standard if by opening the mint the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 is sufficient to make such a declaration effective. But if the adoption of free silver coinage spreads confusion among us, what advantage have we? We shall still have to sell England our wheat and other commodities, and on a basis of gold, too.—The American Banker.

Hard on Debtors. We sympathize with every man who is in debt these days. The free silver craze is making it more difficult for him to get accommodation to renew his loans.—Columbus (Ohio) Journal.

